





## ENTERTAINMENTS

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODEL OVERSTRUNG.

GUARANTEED

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLET WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

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## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

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## NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.  
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILGET  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 333G. at \$5.97 and  
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [508]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [515]

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATWAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL ON

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs  
Service, Author of "The Mystic  
Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 44  
pages, and includes a Sketch Plan  
of historical interest showing the disposition  
of the Forces at the battle of Kwellin,  
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,  
G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RANSIN.

Its description of Chinese Social  
Customs and Superstitions, combined  
with the insight it gives into political  
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN  
OF FAR CATWAY" an excellent volume for  
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE ..... \$2.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &  
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BREWSTER & Co., or  
from the Printers and Publishers, the  
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the  
Hongkong Sanitary Board was held  
yesterday, the President of the Board  
(Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were  
also present: The Director of Public  
Works (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham), Hon. Mr.  
S. B. C. Ross, Lieut. Colonel G. B. Crisp,  
Messrs. Chan Kai Ming and Ng Hon  
Tsz, with the Medical Officer (Dr. W. W.  
Pearse) and the Secretary (Mr. W. Bowen-  
Rowlands).

## WELCOME TO A NEW MEMBER.

The President, on behalf of the mem-  
bers, extended a cordial welcome to  
Lieut. Colonel Crisp, who succeeds  
Colonel Gordon-Hall.

## THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

Letters were read from the Government  
re applications for the erection of trough  
closets at St. Paul's Institution, Caroline  
Road, 18 water closets at Nos. 1 to 6,  
Cornwall Avenue, Kowloon, and three  
water closets at Ian Mor, No. 16, Peak  
Road. In the case of the first two  
applications, the Government approved  
of the Board's recommendation that they  
be granted, but in the case of the last  
(Ian Mor) a similar recommendation was  
rejected.

Regarding this refusal, Mr. Goldring  
inquired—Why?

Dr. FRIZWILLIAMS inquired—It seems a  
pity that the recommendation of all the  
medical members of the Board and the  
President and Vice-President should be  
overruled in what is apparently a most  
suitable case for proper convenience. I  
suppose it is not possible for the Board  
to learn what further reasons which  
necessitated the refusal were submitted to  
the Council, and whether there were state-  
ments to the Council which must have  
been withheld from the discussion at the  
Board meeting?

The President, with reference to this  
minute, said he thought the Board  
members would be satisfied to go along as  
they had before, making their recommen-  
dations to the best of their ability.

An application for permission to erect  
a water closet at No. 49, Conduit Road,  
was deferred, on the motion of the  
Director of Public Works, until such  
time as the sewer had been attended to  
and necessary alterations effected.

## WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

On the motion of the President, the  
Medical Officer's minute, on the water  
carriage system was laid on the table.

Dr. FRIZWILLIAMS inquired with refer-  
ence to the minute—I fear this only  
touches the fringes of the matter.  
Chinese reports are at the best only  
doubtfully approximate. What is wanted  
is a system and a paper on how to get  
it. The water supply is inexhaustible,  
namely, sea water; pumping is easy,  
piping arrangements want to be drawn  
up by a capable officer and costs submitted  
for early consideration by the Govern-  
ment. The last is naturally the root of  
the whole matter, and Hongkong has  
been allowed to continue for so long in  
its present state that a large sum will  
sooner or later have to be put aside,  
but which should have been yearly spent  
for the last twenty years or more and  
gradually been regulated to the growth of  
the Colony. The need of the system must  
be self-evident and it is time that Hong-  
kong should cease to be held up as an  
example of sanitary neglect and even  
Macao, to quote the nearest neighbour,  
be shown as a place with more up to date  
ideas.

## GERMAN WAR LITERATURE

In some further communications to  
The Times, "Neutral" writes that one  
of the chief books lately published is  
called "Handkerchief and Helden"  
("Traders and Heroes"), by Werner  
Sombart. The first introductory chapter  
is called "Der Glaubenskrieg" ("The  
War of Faith"). It puts forward the  
thesis that all great wars have been and  
will be wars of faith. But the real, cen-  
tral, war, he claims, is being waged  
between "Western European civilisation,"  
the "ideals of 1789," and German  
military culture, which the enemy  
denounces as "German barbarism." He  
develops this thesis in order to show that  
the centre point of the world-struggle is  
that between "the shopkeeper and the  
hero," between the mercenary and the  
heroic spirit. The two peoples which  
must definitely represent these conflicting  
forces are the British and the Germans.  
Only as an Anglo-German war does the  
world-war of 1914 attain its deep historic  
significance.

Another notable book is called "Woe,"  
Times, England—1915. It contains more  
than 100 poems by as many authors.  
Among them is Lissauer's "Hymn of  
Hate," and other verses of the same  
quality, under such headings as "God  
Punish England," "Thou England,"  
"Hatred against England," "A Song  
against England," "Revenge," and "To  
the Day." This little collection of songs  
of hate is very valuable as what the Ger-  
mans call a "Culture document." It is,  
indeed, remarkable how very few of the  
German war publications show any sign  
of an attempt to take a lofty point of  
view or to look at the war with other than  
German nationalist eyes.

GERMANS SUPPRESS THE  
BELGIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S  
PROTEST.

M. P. Verstraeten, the Belgian Consul  
in Hongkong, communicates to us the  
appended copy of the Belgian Govern-  
ment's protest against the suppression by  
the German authorities of the Belgian  
Red Cross Society:—

On the 14th of April, 1915, Baron von  
Bissing, Governor-General of the occu-  
pied Belgian provinces, ordered the dis-  
solution of the Central Committee of the  
Belgian Red Cross and the immediate  
seizure of its funds and archives which  
were put under the supervision of Count  
B. von Hartefeld. This decree was  
notified to the Central Committee and  
immediately applied by the Germans, who  
were accompanied by a military force.

This decree constitutes an arbitrary act  
of violence which was absolutely un-  
warranted and against which the Belgian  
Government protests energetically.

The Belgian Government, on the 14th  
October, 1864, signed the Convention of  
Geneva of 22nd August, 1864, and on 27th  
August, 1907, ratified the International  
Convention of 6th July, 1906.

Founded in the year 1864, the Belgian  
Red Cross was recognised as a civic  
organisation by the law of 30th March,  
1891. Its first statutes were drawn up

in accordance with the fundamental and  
uniform principles of the Red Cross; on  
13th March, 1896, new statutes equally in  
accordance with these principles were  
voted by the Society and approved by  
the Government. A Royal decree, dated  
25th March, 1898, organises the partici-  
pation of the Belgian Red Cross in time  
of war as an auxiliary of the military  
medical force.

The National Belgian Red Cross  
Society is therefore, legally constituted  
and is officially recognised by the Govern-  
ment as by other Red Cross Societies.

Article I. of the statutes provides  
that the society in time of war must give  
its assistance to the military medical  
force and contribute to the relief of all  
the victims of the war.

Article IX. of the Royal decree of 25th  
March, 1898, declares that as soon as the  
mobilisation of the army is decreed, the  
Red Cross Society, as well as all other  
societies that are affiliated to it, must  
act in accordance with the rules for the  
military medical force in the field.

The above dispositions established  
clearly the limits of the action of the  
Belgian Red Cross. They could not be  
overstepped without coming into conflict  
with the Belgian Law which continues to  
be applied in the occupied provinces of  
Belgium.

The Belgian Government is aware that  
the German Governor-General in Belgium  
has tried to oblige the Red Cross Society  
to take an active part in the working  
of the institution he has organised under  
the name "Aid and protection to women  
by work," and which is absolutely outside  
the sphere provided for the Red Cross  
Society. The latter's Central Committee  
declined the Governor's invitation and in  
doing so acted in accordance with the  
statutes of the Society and with the  
Belgian law. Its attitude has been  
approved by the International Committee  
of Geneva. Notwithstanding this, Gov-  
ernor-General von Bissing, on the 14th  
of April, refused to accept this refusal  
and to seize its funds and archives.

The humanitarian aim pursued by the  
Red Cross and the good and charitable  
work it purposes to do entitle it to be  
considered as an institution to which all  
must pay respect.

The act of violence of which the Belgian  
Society is a victim has created a painful  
impression.

The Belgian Government associates  
itself with the solemn protest raised by  
the International Committee of the Red  
Cross against this arbitrary decision of  
the German Governor-General, which is  
not only contrary to International law  
but has deprived the Belgian Red Cross  
Society of the faculty of fulfilling the  
mission for which it was created.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO  
FUND.FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE  
FRONT.

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Amount acknowledged to 5th    |            |
| July, 1915                    | \$5,457.71 |
| Mr. J. Owen Hughes            | 3.00       |
| Mistake                       | 1.25       |
| Mr. Noordin                   | 5.00       |
| Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harvey     | 25.00      |
| Miss M. Joyce                 | 2.00       |
| Mr. R. B. McLaughlin (Swatow) | 5.00       |
| Mr. E. J. Edwards             | 5.00       |
|                               | \$5,503.91 |
| Amount expended               | 5,393.77   |
| Balance in hand               | \$110.14   |

Further contributions are much needed  
to keep the supply going. Many letters  
have been received from the Front and  
Trenches thanking the generous donors  
for the much-needed cigarettes and  
tobacco which are greatly appreciated.

GEO. B. SAYER,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PROMOTION.  
1.—His Excellency the Governor has been  
pleased to promote Surgeon-Captain G.  
D. R. Black to be Surgeon-Major, with  
effect from 7th July, 1915.

2.—The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers'  
Decorations has been granted to Major  
D. Macdonald and Captain G. P. Lam-  
mert, in accordance with the provi-  
sions of the Royal Warrants of the 18th  
May, 1899, and the 3rd August, 1902.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 14th instant.  
7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling  
Instruction at Headquarters.  
Remainder: Nil.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.  
On duty until 17th inst.: Civil Service  
Company.

On duty: Capt. Churchill.  
On duty to-night: Centre Section M.G.  
Company.

On duty: Lieut. Wright.  
On duty 15th inst.: Left Section M.G.  
Co. and the following members of  
Right Section M.G. Co.:—Ptes.  
Archib. Cordeiro, Greaves, Forster  
and Machado.

On duty: Capt. Armstrong.  
Orderly Officer until 17th inst.: Lieut.  
Rees.

Orderly Sergeant until 17th instant:  
Sergeant Longmire.

5.—A supply of these is now available for  
issue to all ranks. Company Sergeant-  
Majors will draw the number required  
for their units from Headquarters as  
soon as possible.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

NOTICE.  
The G.O.C. has given permission for all ranks  
to wear one of the badges of the French  
"75" gun on 14th July.

AUSTIN MEN'S SOCIETY CONCERT.  
Under the auspices of the newly-formed Mt.  
Austin Men's Society an informal  
concert will be held in the Recreation  
Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, on Wednes-  
day evening, 14th July, at 7.45 p.m.  
The concert is open to all troops serving  
in the Garrison.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDER BY MAJOR WAREHAM, G.C.H.K.V.R.

"P" COMPANY.  
The Parade ordered for Wednesday, July  
14th, is cancelled.

G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION, 5.30 P.M.).

Wednesday, July 14th.—British, Portuguese  
and Indian Recruits and backward men,  
under Sergeant-Major  
Friday, July 16th.—Chinese Recruits and  
backward men under Crown Sergeants  
detailed. Sergeant Major will attend.  
All Rifles and Carbines issued to the Chinese,  
Portuguese, and Indian Platoons must  
be returned to the Armoury on Wednes-  
day, July 14th. Chinese Platoons will  
fall in at 5.30 p.m. Portuguese Platoons  
will fall in at 5.45 p.m. and Indian Platoon  
at 6 p.m.

Platoon Commanders will report to the  
Muster Sergeant, who will supervise  
the returns.

MUSTERING.  
The match against the Hongkong Police will  
take place at King's Park Range on  
Saturday, July 17th, at 2.30 p.m.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.  
N.C. Officers are required to make them-  
selves conversant with the provisions of  
Ordinance No. 19 of 1915. Copies will  
be supplied them on application to Store-  
Sergeant Tape.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D. S. P. (Reserve).

## WAR BREVITIES.

A gigantic new Zeppelin has made a  
trial trip between Sweden and Denmark.  
The airship is heavily armoured and  
supplied with three reservoirs for poison-  
ous gas.

A large farmer at East Barnham, Nor-  
folk, has discharged six or eight single  
men of military age who are eligible for  
the army, several of whom have since  
enlisted and has engaged women to take  
their places.

Wounded officers from the front extol  
the King's bravery. During the attack,  
when disengaged in the mountains from  
following the operations, the King  
replied: "I am an experienced chamois  
hunter, and not afraid of mountain  
climbing."

The King of Italy has awarded the  
medal for bravery in the Trentino to  
Signorina Maria Abbranzi for leading a  
Bersagliere byonet attack on the village  
of Nori under heavy artillery fire. When  
Italian soldiers attacked that town,  
Signorina Abbranzi left her house and  
went to meet the Italians. She guided  
them to a pass whence they were able to  
attack the Austrians in the rear. The  
manoeuvre succeeded, and shortly after  
its accomplishment Nori was occupied  
and the Austrians captured.

Professor J. H. Morgan, who contribut-  
ed to the Bryce report, told an audience  
at University College, London, recently  
of an incident which led to the passing  
of the Army Sentences Suspension Act,  
by which a sentenced soldier can have an  
opportunity of redeeming his character.  
A sergeant who had lost his nerve was  
sentenced by court-martial to five years'  
penal servitude for cowardice. Before  
the sentence could be carried out, the  
Prussian Guard made their attempt to  
break through and in the fighting which  
followed the sergeant fought with such  
bravery that but for being under arrest  
he would probably have received the V.C.  
The sentence was afterwards quashed.

## INTIMATIONS

## DRINK

## ALLSOPP'S

## BRITISH PILSENER

## BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

## CALDBECK,

## MACGREGOR &amp; C.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES HUGHES & HOUGH have  
received instructions to sell by Public  
Auction,  
On MONDAY,  
the 19th day of July, 1915, at three o'clock P.M.,  
at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des Vœux  
Road Central,

## THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

## PROPERTIES.

Situate at Shaokwan in the Colony of Hong-  
kong and known as SHAOKWAN LOTS  
Nos. 63, 129, 376 and 381 in Four Lots.

LOT 1—Comprises 2 well-built Dwelling-  
Houses known as 12 and 15, Shaokwan-Main  
Road and 4 single-roomed Chinese Dwelling-  
Houses.

LOT 2—Comprises all these well-built  
Dwelling-Houses known as Nos. 16, 17 and 19,  
Main Street and Nos. 18, 20, 22, 23 and 24,  
Fray's Shaokwan West.

LOT 3—Comprises a Piece or Parcel of  
Ground and Foreshore containing an Area of  
2,970 square feet, a well appointed site for  
Buildings or Ship Building Yard.

LOT 4—Comprises a Piece or Parcel of  
Ground and Foreshore containing an Area of  
2,700 square feet now used as a Ship Building  
Yard and Slip.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be  
obtained from  
Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &  
HARSTON,  
Solicitors,  
1, Des Vœux Road Central,  
and also from  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF  
LAND IN SWATOW.

L. MOORE &amp; CO., LTD.

(Established 1874).

HAVING been favoured with instructions  
from THE TRUSTEES  
of the estate of FRANK HARRY HYDE (in  
Bankruptcy), will sell by Public Auction  
the within their Salerooms,  
On TUESDAY,  
the 10th August, 1915, at 4 p.m. precisely,  
THAT VALUABLE AND VERY  
DESIRABLE PARCEL OF LAND,  
situate in the Foreign Settlement of Swatow and  
known as the site of the Swatow Hotel (which  
Hotel was recently destroyed by fire).

PARTICULARS.—The Land is held under one  
Foreign and two Chinese title deeds.

The Area of the Land is  
3,120 SUPERFICIAL FEET.

The North boundary measures 65 FEET and  
is bounded by property of the  
Estate of Dircks & Co.

The South boundary measures 62 FEET and  
is bounded by a 16 Foot Road.

The East boundary measures 60 FEET and  
is bounded by the Maritime  
Customs property.

The West boundary measures 60 FEET and  
is bounded by 16 Foot Road.

The property is in the least of the Foreign  
Settlement and comprises one of the best business  
sites in the port.

CONDITIONS OF SALE may be obtained on  
application to the Office of this paper or direct  
from THE AUCTIONEERS.

SEALED BIDS.  
The Auction will, as advertised, be held in  
Shanghai, and in order to give purchasers non-  
resident in Shanghai an opportunity to bid  
Sealed Offers in SHANGHAI TAIWAS will be  
accepted, which Offers will be opened in the  
presence of the Trustees.

L. MOORE & Co., Ltd.,  
46, King's Road,  
Shanghai,  
Auctioneers.

[763]

## JUST RECEIVED:

Stanley Gibbons

## POSTAGE STAMP

## CATALOGUE.

First and Second Parts complete.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 11A, CANNON ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [725]



## INTIMATIONS

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE

FROM this date or until further Notice, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Company.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. M. G. BURNIE,  
Secretary.  
[Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.] [742]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE

FROM this date or until further Notice, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. BURNIE will Act as Secretary of the Society.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. M. G. BURNIE,  
Secretary.  
[Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.] [743]

## G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
[Hongkong, 10th July, 1916.] [738]

## G. R. WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "CHANNY". Rate of pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week.  
Apply to—  
CHIEF ENGINEER,  
H.M. Dockyard.  
[Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.] [741]

## WANTED.

A SHIP ENGINEER (Marine Engineer Preferred) is required at the Electric Company's Generating Station. No objection to married man.  
First application, in writing, accompanied by details of experience and rating, to Station Superintendent, Generating Station, Wanchai.  
[Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.] [743]

## WANTED.

BY an Import Firm of Merchants an Experienced COMPTONARE.  
Security required. Good inducement for a suit able man.  
Apply to—  
Box 440,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.] [750]

## WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT SALESMAN for a Store, must be smart, good address, and not more than 33 years of age.  
Apply—  
Box No. 13,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.] [751]

## FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dahlia, winner and placed twice last meeting, sound, very good pace, should win a race.  
Apply—  
Lt. Comd. WYNDHAM-QUIN.  
[Hongkong, 10th July, 1916.] [739]

## IF YOU SHAVE WITH A SAFETY RAZOR SAVE YOUR OLD BLADES.

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness per re-sharpen them and make them like new.  
WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.  
[Hongkong, 24th June, 1916.] [687]

## KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Comptons. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.  
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE.

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,  
73, Queen's Road West.  
[Hongkong, 7th June, 1916.] [738]

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 9th.

## THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

Some of us are buying respirators and little bottles of chemicals to sprinkle them with in case of need. A few careful souls are laying in a stock of candles in case the authorities turn off all the electric light on the approach of the enemy. The curious who can afford the fares in these hard times are taking taxis to the scenes of Zeppelin damage. That is as far as the first Zeppelin raid on London has affected us. Most of us slept through it, unconscious of the malignantly-minded visitors, and even those who were about merely regarded the onslaught as part of the evening's excitement. This was especially the case with the audience at an East London music-hall, on whose heads the bombs very nearly fell. They calmly trooped into the street and threw a pail of water over an incendiary missile that had just fallen there. The reports published by the fanatical *Kölnische Zeitung* as to docks and factories is all rubbish. Six deaths—four children, a man and a woman—are all that the valiant warriors of the Kaiser achieved as the result of the ninety bombs which they hurled on residential London. They talk of forts, but there was no fort within two miles of the scene of the attack. Since then they have been visiting East coast and Thames mouth parts again, but did little damage. The big boasted raid is still to come.

## RECRUITING GOOD.

In the meantime our lads are recruiting steadily, and, though we are likely to have all our manhood roped in for industrial service, there is little chance that the advocates of compulsory service will have their way, for the men are coming forward faster than they can be equipped, and, as Mr. Churchill said in his fine speech at Dundee on Saturday, "such is the character of our people that the only places over likely to lack volunteers are the bloody trenches of France and Flanders."

## THE MUNITIONS QUESTION.

The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, has started his campaign for speeding up the supply of munitions, especially shells, with every prospect of success. By all the evidence from capitalist and working class circles, his picturesque way of explaining why trade union rules and other small considerations must go by the board in view of the tremendous crisis in our history has carried conviction to the hearts even of the stubborn, and made the careless realise the grim nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. It will, at the least, pave the way for the possible necessity of clipping any would-be strikers into khaki and making them subject to military discipline. When the Liverpool men saw Lord Derby and the author of Radical land taxation on the same platform, cheering each other and voicing the same sentiments, they must have concluded that these are no ordinary times. And when at Mansfield, the thousands of miners trooped into the market square and saw a Lance-corporal, himself also a miner in former days, hailed by a Duchess and every notable in Yorkshire, they, too, must have been stirred to their depths. For the Lance-corporal was a V.C. fresh from the front, where he captured fifty Germans single-handed.

## BROTHER OF HONGKONG CHIEF JUSTICE, IN KHAKI.

Yesterday I came upon the brother of the Chief Justice of Hongkong. Normally, Mr. Hilliard Davies is one of the most peaceful citizens in this land, but here he was in all the glory of khaki, having been given a commission in a Middlesex Regiment, along with more than one other old Etonian. Lieutenant Hilliard Davies will be an acquisition to the mess-room, for he is one of the most popular men I know in London, and one of the best fellows and best singers of a fine ballad. Now, like plenty of other married men, he is, figuratively speaking, stripped to the waist, and means business in the game of war. He has been through two courses of training and may very likely stick to it after the war is over, if the gas-fans and "Jack Johnson" manipulators are evaded.

## UPPER CLASSES TRUE TO THEIR TRADITIONS.

This is but one case of thousands—men who are leaving their families and comfortable homes to meet the enemy in the trenches for the credit of Old England. The higher up in the social scale the greater the capacity for sacrifice and the less the desire for laurel leaves of public recognition. What is known as "Society" is no longer a leisured class. Without any megaphonic display it is reducing its personal expenditure and devoting the

margin to the maintenance of hospitals and this or that unobtrusive contribution to the national needs. Moreover, as befits its traditions, the upper class has sent more of its men folk into the trenches—and thence into the Roll of Honour—than any other stratum of society. Hardly a woman in Mayfair or Belgrave, or in "County Society," but has lost relative or intimate friend in the grim reckoning.

## THE DISCLOSURES OF PEACE.

There will be a great many things to be cleared up when peace brings the true perspective. I should not be surprised if it became known then that some of those whom we are wildly cheering now were those who tried to make us waver at the start before we determined to go to the aid of Belgium with all our might. On the other hand, there are some who, though objects of attack, have been quietly rendering great service to England and to humanity. For example, Mr. Churchill, in his much-admired speech at Dundee, disclosed the fact that it was Lord Haldane who all along warned the Cabinet of the dangerous side of the German training and character, and insisted that England's duty was in Belgium against the transgressor. Further, it was Lord Haldane who organised the scheme for shipping an expeditionary force to the Continent—a scheme that worked with remarkable smoothness when the hour of trial came. Yet some misguided papers have been hounding Lord Haldane because, forsooth, it happens to be a fine German scholar and has said some pleasant things in peace times about German philosophy. The same papers have made violent attacks on the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., yet now it is to their great chemical works that we have turned for those stocks of chemicals and gases with which to retaliate on the Huns.

## THE OLD ORDER, FASSETH.

Those who are given to the rash profession of prophecy are firm in the belief, also, that things can never be the same again after the war. They believe that the Coalition Government will result in the realignment of the two historic parties, the moderate Liberals siding with the growing Radicalism of the Liberal party, especially in matters affecting labour and capital, while the advanced Liberals and the Labour party will come into closer union.

Socially, there must be material differences in the days to come. Not a few titled families have lost their next in line, and in several cases titles will either lapse or will pass out of the direct line. The Marquis of Lincolnshire has lost his only son, Lord Wendover, and the popular Marquis replies in noble strain to General Bramwell Booth: "There is no cause for mourning. He died bravely in the field leading his men." That in a nutshell is the temper of our people.

Sociologists look for great losses before we are through with the task and they fear that there will be a heavy fall in the birth-rate in England for the next ten years. The greater occupation of women in what have been men's tasks will have a bearing on this, for it is to be anticipated that some of this work will be continued by the fair sex even when the guns roar no more in Europe. We have them now driving vans, acting as commissionaires, tram and bus conductors, ticket inspectors and booking-office clerks, postmen, and in lots of other capacities besides. Yesterday I saw a pretty girl driving along Holborn a motor-car filled with empty milk churns from some dairy. Evidently she was delivering milk from the farm to the milk-shop and taking back the empties to the country.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The suffragettes see that they are on the right tack now by fighting side by side with the men, instead of against them, in defence of the country and the liberties that are in jeopardy. Any amount of people who have no love for the movement firmly believe the women will get the vote after the war as a recompense for their work now, though the argument of the disproportionate number of women in the country will have greater force than ever. I went to a meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst the other night for recruiting purposes. Every now and then one of the ruthless "down-with-the-mon" type in the audience would scream: "Let us get the vote first" or "Stick to your own cause." Mrs. Pankhurst, however, instantly retorted that in this present crisis even the men were in danger of losing those privileges which women wanted in political matters, and unless both sexes combined to beat off the Huns the electoral outlook for both was deadly black. The interrupters broke out every now and again in spite of this rejoinder, but each time they were silenced by Mrs.

Pankhurst firmly ordering them to sit down and keep quiet. It was still more amusing to witness the change in Miss Annie Kenney, last year the tiger-cent of the movement, whose arrests and ingenious exploits against law and order led to fierce fights in the vestibules of the halls where she spoke. Now she was all for beating the German first and talking about domestic differences afterwards. Again the recalcitrant ones in the stalls broke into discordant cries. "If the mere vote is all you want," retorted Miss Kenney, "go away to America where you can get it."

## THE PREMIER HITS OUT.

It seems that Mr. McKenna has brought about the arrangement that during the war all the members of the Coalition Cabinet shall pool their salaries. When Parliament met, a few inquisitive members got busy with questions and tried to make it appear that they should have been consulted. On that even the calm Mr. Asquith, usually a model of British imperturbability, was roused. He laid about him with right good-will, and plainly told the critics to mind their own business. Further, he indicated to them that their inquisitorial indiscretions could not be regarded as proof of the possession of a gentlemanly instinct. Seldom has a sounder trouncing been administered to members by a British Premier.

THE NEW FIRST LORD AND THE GERMANS.  
Some very sound patriots have been doubting the desirability of placing Mr. Balfour at the head of the Admiralty in succession to Mr. Churchill. The appearance and literary character of the ex-Premier seem to be out of keeping with a fighting department. Still, I am assured that Mr. Balfour is, in fact, a very able tactician, and has made a close study of naval and military defence, as well as of marine engineering. It is interesting to note, at any rate, that the Germans regard the appointment with apprehension. A leading German paper, commenting on the appointment, says Mr. Balfour infused into his policy such hatred of Germany that "we all felt relieved when he retired from the political theatre and the Liberals appeared on the scene." The writer proceeds to remark that the Liberals have not lived up to the German anticipations, and says that "England and Liberalism have been covered with indelible shame by Asquith, Grey and Churchill." But it is clear that the return of Mr. Balfour to the Admiralty is taken to mean that the British temper is sterner and more formidable in the struggle. This is in spite of the fact that the Germans have always paid a certain grudging tribute to Mr. Balfour's learning, and his appreciation of Wagner. But they also know that he has always understood Germany and the trend of the German mind.

## ALL'S WELL WITH ENGLAND.

In any case there is no doubt that we are in good spirits in this island, in spite of a little carping criticism here and there. From the front the voice of our soldiers is cheerier still, and now that explosives are going over in fuller measure they are convinced that we will hear of substantial progress ere long. As to the Navy, the news that reaches me is such as makes the heart of a Briton glad, and though I cannot go into details, I assure readers of this column, however, that we have several heavy strokes in reserve, on sea, on land and in the air. The great battleship *Malaya* that was subscribed for by the people of the F.M.S. is likely to have a certain distinction in naval annals when she leaves the stocks, but what it will be cannot be disclosed. Besides that great ship, however, there will be some new departures that will presently make it more desirable still for the German fleet to keep within the confines of the Kiel Canal. Britons and their friends in the East may be of good cheer. The flag will still fly over a free people when our day is done.

## MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been staying at Andornos, having completely recovered from the effects of her recent operation. Interviewed by a French representative, the great actress said: "I shall make my next public appearance in Bordeaux, where I expect to deliver a lecture and recite some poems, particularly a few verses written by my granddaughter. She went so much at the time of my operation that I must make her this return. This appearance of mine will be made on behalf of Dr. Denues, who attended me with such skill." Madame Sarah added that she would afterwards go to Paris, where she would play the principal part in a new piece by M. Maurice Donnay.

## NEW WEAPON OF GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

The *Tyd* (Amsterdam) publishes the statement from a German correspondent that a new building has been completed by Krupp's at Essen for the construction of a new weapon. The workmen have all been selected on account of their proved loyalty and are directed by artillery engineer-officers. According to this story a gigantic instrument is being constructed, the discovery of which was submitted a few months ago to the Kaiser and the General Staff. Some assert that the new weapon is an enormous gun able to throw burning liquid in large quantities a great distance.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

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MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

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TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

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LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF. GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 84' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 100 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office. MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK." [30]

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ORDER THE

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INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

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[24 PAGES!!!]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

*Re MARIA RUFINA CONCEIÇÃO LUIZ, deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of July, 1915.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims in to the Under-ordered on or before that date.

Dated the 13th day of July, 1915.

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTSON

Solicitors for the Executor.

[762]

G. W. BECKWITH

WHEN the Government Dredger "ST. ENOCH" is working in the Harbour she will fly by day a Red Bunting at the fore and by night carry 2 Red Lights One at each masthead.

All Craft are warned to pass Outside 150 yards from bow or stern and showmen are to see their signals to show when passing within 250 yards of this dredger when working.

G. W. BECKWITH

Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [756]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 22.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1915, at rate of 1/8, 0/16 per dollar.

The Dividend will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th August, 1915, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

H. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [759]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and Half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [767]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th July, to THURSDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [758]

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an addition to the Rules—

1. That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXII, viz.—

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order. A. B. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [761]

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on THURSDAY, 29th July, at 4.30 P.M. in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an addition to the Rules—

1. That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXII, viz.—

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order. A. B. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1915. [761]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situated on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1915, at NOON, when the proposed Resolution will be presented as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 38, viz.:

"38A.—Any Member who is adjudicated 'Bankrupt' or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw 'or who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence or shall be dismissed from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Stewards, on the written application of such Member, after enquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and 'called upon to repay any Entrance Fee."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [748]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. (BRITISH SECTION).

## NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at the Peak the Train at present advertised to leave SHUM CHUN at 12.1 P.M. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.15 P.M.) will on and from WEDNESDAY, July 14th, leave SHUM CHUN at 9.05 P.M., calling at SHUM SHUI 9.13 P.M., TAIPO 9.27 P.M., and arrive at Kowloon at 9.52 P.M.

By Order. H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, 8th July, 1915. [744]

## NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father, LU HAK MIKE, alias LU TAK SIU, alias LU TSUN SHAU, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when young, and who preceded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, i.e. over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and Malacca district, and over Twenty Houses, Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand Mow of Agricultural Land.

These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Ioi Malacca and Ping Yuen, this deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the 23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his native country, Ping-yuen district. There are seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son, named Lu Yeuk Hon, died some time previously and left two sons named Lu Hui Wan and Lu Yau Wen; the second son was named Lu Yeuk Leung alias Lu Koi Pang; the fourth Lu Yeuk Ko, alias Lu Fuk Ngom; the fifth Lu Yeuk Kai, alias Shing Chai; the sixth Lu Yeuk Wah; the seventh Lu Yeuk Chai, alias Lu Kai Mi; the eighth Lu Yeuk Ching, alias Lu Chai Ping; the ninth Lu Yeuk Siu, alias Lu Chai; the tenth Lu Yeuk King, alias Lu U Min; the eleventh Lu Yeuk Ching, alias Lu Sut Ting; the twelfth Lu Yeuk Toi; the thirteenth Lu Yeuk Young; the fourteenth Lu Yeuk Kwai; the fifteenth Lu Yeuk Wong; the sixteenth Lu Yeuk Cheung; the seventeenth Lu Yeuk Ming; and there are also six or seven grandsons.

As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contrive to do. All we brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or employed as security for obtaining loans of money secretly, and if any of our brothers should have secretly any loan on such security the creditors should demand the repayment of it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.

Signed:—In Yeuk Ngo, In Yeuk Leung, In Yeuk Kai, In Yeuk Ko, In Yeuk Chai, In Yeuk Siu, In Yeuk Toi, In Yeuk King, In Yeuk Ching, In Yeuk Chai, In Yeuk Kwai, In Yeuk Wong, In Yeuk Cheung, In Yeuk Ming.

4th June, 4th Republican Year. Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [690]

## WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UN-FURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK, for a year or longer.

Apply to. F. C. JENKIN, Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [730]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 3, Lee House Street.

Apply to. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [18]

## HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to. ARBATTOON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [739]

## HOUSE TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

## HOUSE TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, LYBEMUN VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to. SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [601]

## HOUSE TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply to. CLARK & Co., Opticians.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

## HOUSE TO LET.

FROM 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to. A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANET, No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [844]

## HOUSE TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.

Apply to. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

## HOUSE TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"FENTRELEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 2 and 3, MINSTER VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to. HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

## HOUSE TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [73]

## HOUSE TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.

Apply to. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## HOUSE TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## HOUSE TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gaius, etc.

Apply to. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

## HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

NO. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

"WOODEURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MELBION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.

"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 2, DES VUEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS)

Apply to. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [43]

## HOUSES TO LET

## NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to. ARBATTOON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [739]

## TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"FENTRELEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 2 and 3, MINSTER VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to. HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office, 58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [73]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.

Apply to. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gaius, etc.

Apply to. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

NO. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

"WOODEURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MELBION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.

"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 2, DES VUEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS)

Apply to. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT. AROMATIC. DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ. SPLITS 60 CTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTUR



# THE WAR.

## PERSISTENT FIGHTING.

### AN EYE-WITNESS REPORT.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

#### END OF THE "KOENIGSBERG."

#### AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM TOLMINO.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### AN EYE-WITNESS REPORT.

##### HOW A GERMAN LINE WAS TAKEN.

LONDON, July 13th.

"Eye-witness" at Headquarters relates Tuesday's assault eastward of the Yser Canal. It was desirable, he says, for certain reasons to wrest part of the German first line. The preparatory bombardment, in which we were assisted by the French, was brief, but so effective that our men storming the positions suffered very slight casualties. Some of our artillerymen had been doing great execution at close range, and when the order to charge was given they were so overcome with enthusiasm that they rushed forward with the successful stormers. The British instantly began establishing the positions they had won, and the Germans, who were mad with rage, did not cease their artillery and rifle fire the whole day long. The German counter-attacks were smothered by the artillery, while the French mortars caught the advancing enemy on the flank.

An immense number of grenades were thrown during the night and the casualties were considerably increased, but the bulk of these were not serious. The troops maintained a magnificent spirit. The prisoners included Prussians who were serving with the Honoverian Regiment. Further German counter-attacks were defeated as the enemy were unable to face our guns.

Lord Kitchener's recent visit delighted the men, who gave the Minister a tremendous ovation.

#### PERSISTENT FIGHTING.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué reports a renewal of the German attacks.

At the battle of Arras the enemy, using a great number of asphyxiating projectiles, attacked south of Souchez at midnight. They failed, but a second assault, at two in the morning, enabled the Germans to occupy the Cemetery and some portions of trenches immediately adjacent.

Further southward there was very fierce grenade fighting, but all positions were maintained.

There were also violent cannonades. The enemy developed a violent offensive at Fresnoy on Wœvre with shells of all calibres. They made several attacks but all were defeated.

Another violent offensive movement in the Vosges was thrown back with severe German losses, the French taking prisoners.

#### HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, July 13th.

This evening's communiqué states that the enemy have bombarded the trenches on the front Lombaertzyde-Nieuport. They have also continued to pour asphyxiating shells into our trenches at Carony and Souchez, but counter-attacking regained us a portion of the trenches abandoned on the 12th inst.

There has been the greatest activity throughout Argonne, and two German attacks at Bois-le-Prete were repulsed.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### OPERATIONS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

##### CAUTION BY EXPERTS.

AN INTERESTING GERMAN ARMY ORDER.

PETROGRAD, July 13th.

Experts warn the public against premature jubilation over the defeat of the Archduke Joseph's army. It is pointed out that the enemy holds a thousand mile front and his failure on a section of forty miles is of isolated importance.

It is anticipated that the next German ventures may be made on the Baltic Provinces, including, possibly, a direct attack on Warsaw from the west.

A confidential Army Order issued by the German General Mackensen, found in the recent fighting, says:—

"The recapture of Galicia is merely a trifling prelude to a great drama, the last act of which will be played in the environs of Kiev. If ten months of fortification by the Russians in Galicia was destroyed in a month, we must expect in an even shorter term to reach the ancient capital of Russia, and permanently occupy her south-western district."

The Cavalry played an important part in the recent Russian successes, the Cossack methods especially puzzling the enemy, as when, on one occasion, a mob of maddened horses, apparently riderless, seemed to stampede towards the retreating enemy. In reality, each horse carried two riders invisible to the enemy.

#### A SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, July 13th.

A communiqué says that the Russians, having completed the successful offensive south of Lublin which began on the 5th inst., now occupy prepared positions on the heights on the right bank of the Urjendovka river.

#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### DESIGNS ON TRIESTE.

##### MAKING SUCCESS CERTAIN.

ROME, July 13th.

General Cadorna's plans are daily becoming clearer. He will not occupy Trieste, which is only a few days march distant and might be easily taken, until he has captured the whole of the Carso Mountains behind the city. The pursuit of this plan, although it delays the chief aspiration of the Italians, makes success certain, as the Carso batteries dominate Trieste. The latter can also be bombarded by the Austrian fleet, but the occupation of the Carso Mountains means that Trieste will become Italian, while the Austrian fleet can then be easily checkmated.

#### AUSTRIAN SURPRISE ATTACK.

Rome, July 13th.

A communiqué states that the Austrians, profiting by a furious storm, attempted a surprise attack at Montenegro on the 11th, which was repulsed.

#### AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM TOLMINO.

LONDON, July 13th.

It is stated in Rome that the Austrians have been driven out of Tolmino, and Italian occupation is hourly expected.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE "KOENIGSBERG" DESTROYED.

##### NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN A JUNGLE.

LONDON, July 13th.

The monitors *Severn* and *Mercy* on July 4th ascended the Rufiji River (East Africa) and engaged the cruiser *Koenigsberg*, aeroplanes directing the fire over a jungle.

After six hours the *Koenigsberg*, heavily afire, continued to fire one gun, but was finally silenced.

A fresh attack on July 11th completed the destruction, and she is now a total wreck.

Our casualties for both engagements were four killed and six wounded.

LATER.

The Press Bureau states that the position of the *Koenigsberg* made the attack most difficult, as only shallow draft ships were able to get sufficiently close to engage effectively. Aircraft having located the *Koenigsberg*, the monitors on the 4th inst. entered the river and opened fire. The *Koenigsberg* replied immediately with salvos of five guns, with accuracy and rapidity. The *Mercy* was hit twice, one shell killing four of the crew and wounding another four. As the *Koenigsberg* was surrounded with jungle, the aeroplanes had the greatest difficulty in spotting the fall of shot. She was hit five times early in the action, but after six hours the aeroplanes reported that her masts were still standing.

A salvo then burst on her and she became heavily afire between the masts, but continued to fire one gun intermittently for a while, but in the last part of the engagement she was silent, either on account of lack of ammunition or disablement of her guns. Although not totally destroyed as the result of this engagement, she was probably incapacitated.

The task of the monitors was extremely difficult owing to the jungle and the difficulties of accurate spotting, but they were assisted by the cruiser *Weymouth* (on which Admiral Sir George Hall-King flew his flag), which followed them across the bar and engaged the small guns on the banks, whilst the cruiser *Pioneer* engaged the guns at the mouth of the river. In order to complete the destruction of the *Koenigsberg* Admiral Hall-King ordered a further attack on the 11th inst., and the ship was then reduced to a total wreck. In this engagement our casualties were only two wounded, these being aboard the *Mercy*.

[The *Koenigsberg*, which was a ship of the *Emden* class, operated as a commerce destroyer on the East Coast of Africa. She did less damage than the *Emden*, but her work included the destruction of the old British cruiser *Pegasus* at Zanzibar on September 22nd, when 33 men of the *Pegasus* were killed. At the end of October H.M.S. *Chatham* (cruiser) discovered the *Koenigsberg* in an inaccessible position in the Rufiji River, German East Africa, and sank her, the river to prevent her egress. The monitors which have now destroyed the ship must have been sent out from Home waters specially for this task.]

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GENERAL BOTHA'S THANKS.

##### LOOKING FOR MORE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 13th.

The Press Bureau announces that General Botha has replied to Lord Kitchener cordially thanking him for his congratulations which were highly appreciated by all, and he hopes soon that "my men here will take their share in the greater task of the Empire."

#### KING CONGRATULATES BOTHA.

LONDON, July 12th.

His Majesty the King has sent a message congratulating General Louis Botha and his forces on the success attending their arduous operations. He expresses his admiration for the manner in which the campaign has been conducted, "which is shared by my subjects in all parts of the Empire."

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### COTTON AS CONTRABAND? DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. Dalziel urged the declaring of cotton as contraband, and other members suggested the purchasing of the whole of American cotton usually sent to neutrals on the understanding that if America sent no other supplies we would send to each neutral the amount required for its industries.

Lord Robert Cecil said it was impossible to discuss the matter as freely as he would have liked. We had to devise a policy respecting the rights of neutrals, safeguarding our own interests and injuring Germany as much as possible. He admitted that the figures of the imports to neutrals were disquieting, but all he could say with reference to the matter was that the policy of the Government was to prevent the importation of cotton to Germany. The Government still believed that its measures would be substantially effective. The suggestion that no cotton should be allowed to go to neutrals which would possibly reach Germany was quite indefensible from the view-point of International Law, and would lead us in difficulties. If we wished to purchase the suggestion was a simple one, as it seemed that an arrangement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust should prevent cotton going to Germany via Holland. If this was extendable to other countries so much the better; if not we must devise other plans. The declaration of cotton as contraband would not remove the difficulties in regard to cotton going from America to neutrals. He believed that the present plan was preventing a greater part of the cotton going to Germany, and would ultimately prevent it all. If not, the Government were prepared to consider anything which was really effective, subject to the limitations and justice of International Law, for which we were standing in this war.

#### GERMANY AND RUMANIA.

##### VEILED THREATS.

LONDON, July 13th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* attacks Rumania for prohibiting the transit of arms and munitions to Turkey, and accuses her of self-seeking, unvision and ingratitude, and concludes with a veiled threat that the paramount interests of the central Powers may override those of Rumania.

#### THE MUNITIONS CONTROVERSY.

##### DEBATE NOT DESIRABLE.

LONDON, July 13th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, the Premier, intimated that a debate on the munitions controversy was not desirable. It would serve no good purpose and would be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

#### NATION'S INTERESTS FIRST.

LONDON, July 13th.

Mr. Thomas, the Labour M.P., in a speech at Wellington, reproached the miserable quarrel of two eminent Statesmen last week. Neither was so important as the winning of the war, and the people would make short work of any considering personal ambitions more important than the Nation's interests.

#### NO PROBING.

LONDON, July 13th.

Viscount Midleton, in a letter to the *Times*, hopes that members of the House of Commons will refrain from further probing into the controversy between Lord Haldane and Mr. Lloyd George, as it was making Great Britain appear as the only disunited member of the Allies.

#### A CHINESE SHIPPING SCHEME?

HONGKONG, July 13th.

A Chinese merchant has arrived here who is proceeding to San Francisco. He says that he has been commissioned by Chinese capitalists to purchase two liners to form the nucleus of a subsidised line for America.

#### LOYAL AUSTRALIANS.

MELBOURNE, July 13th.

In the first week of the Parliamentary recruiting campaign in Victoria, 6,222 men enlisted.

#### THE WELSH MINERS.

LONDON, July 13th.

The South Wales coalfield crisis, which was believed to have been settled by Government intervention, has again become acute. A special conference of the Miners' Federation met at Cardiff and resolving to bring out on strike all the collieries on the 15th inst., unless the whole of the original wage demands are conceded.

#### THE WEST RIVER DISASTER.

##### WATER RISING AT CANTON. JUNK LOADS OF RECOVERED BODIES.

Canton is now feeling the brunt of the West River floods, and the latest reports yesterday went to show that whereas at Wuchow and other places where the water had reached a great height it is now subsiding, the water is rushing on to the places situated lower down the river and adding to the general scene of devastation and destruction. Practically the whole of the West River steamer traffic has been suspended, and that with Canton is only being carried on with great risk. At present no cargoes can be landed at Canton owing to the fact that the wharfs are all under water, and that the cargo boats and sampans are unable to live in the angry torrent of water. Many of those which did attempt to reach the steamers were immediately capsized, and the occupants washed away. The steamers themselves experienced very narrow escapes from running ashore, and eventually returned to Hongkong with the cargoes undelivered.

Capt. Marabell, of the s.s. *Charles Hardouin* yesterday gave a *Daily Press* representative an interesting account of the scene at Canton. The *Charles Hardouin* had just returned from Canton with a cargo which it was impossible to deliver owing to the absence of the cargo-boats, and after experiencing the greatest difficulty in leaving Canton without mishap, Capt. Marabell said the water at Canton was very high, but he was of the opinion that it had lowered slightly. In the Shamen the water was still several feet high; in some parts people had to wade in water up to their armpits, and with Canton on a lower level than the Shamen the scene in the Chinese city can easily be imagined. Many of the houses are flooded up to the first floor and to reach the occupants is so difficult owing to the narrowness of the streets that much suffering must ensue owing to lack of food and so forth. Only one sampan can pass along the streets at a time, and should two meet one has to be steered into a house to allow the other to pass.

The water at the anchorage at Canton Capt. Marabell described as nothing more nor less than a raging torrent, literally covered with capsized junks and sampans, house furniture and general wreckage. One part was covered with millions of boxes of matches which had been washed away from a match factory, producing a remarkable effect.

The skipper described the difficulty of navigation owing to the fact that all the buoys have been washed away. Though the *Charles Hardouin* possesses powerful engines, she was twisted and turned in a most alarming manner in the whirl of water, and both anchors had to be lowered to prevent an accident. The *Canton-Macau* steamer *Kwangtung* was unable to extricate herself and crashed into a house which practically collapsed, while the ship was also seriously damaged. Many other vessels also had exciting experiences before they were able to steam away from the madly rushing water.

Large numbers of people must have been drowned in Canton city, said Capt. Marabell, for the water rose very rapidly owing to the breaking in of the banks, and the sampans and smaller junks were capsized and washed away like so many matches. In the low-lying parts of the city many of the houses were completely submerged. At the Barrier there is a large and sickening collection of bodies mixed up with house furniture, wrecked sampans and junks, and miscellaneous wreckage. "It is a terrible scene," said the Captain "and the suffering must be very great among the poor Chinese." The European men in the Shamen make their way about in shorts, and but for risk a trip into the city. They are experiencing much difficulty in obtaining supplies, and when these have been secured they are at a premium. The silk in the godowns has not been touched by the water, as the practice is to store the bales on the first floor.

Capt. Marabell added that, looking at Canton, one can well imagine the loss of life and general misery and suffering at other places along the West River. The Chief Officer of the *Honam*, which also arrived from Canton yesterday, was able to confirm the previous description of the sad state of affairs. The *Honam* conveyed a theatrical party to Canton and these were landed with the greatest difficulty and risk. He had never seen such floods, he said. All the Shamen was under water. In the International Bank he saw the chairs floating about, and the same thing was happening in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Chief Officer expressed the opinion that when the *Honam* left Canton the water was still rising, though at Wuchow and other places higher up the river he heard that it was falling. There had been many shipping accidents, and he himself saw a Chinese gunboat having got out of control, crash into a house and knock it down. Many boat people who endeavoured to reach the ships were washed away, and before the *Honam* left two junk loads of recovered bodies were brought to Canton from Shaming. The loss of life must be very great.

There were no arrivals and no departures of West River steamers yesterday, and until the flood subsides no cargoes can be taken to Canton with any prospect of delivery.

#### THE SHAMEN.

##### IN DANGER OF BEING ISOLATED FROM THE CITY.

A letter received in Hongkong yesterday from a resident at Shamen, Canton, affords a graphic glimpse into the conditions prevailing there. The writer says that practically the whole of Shamen is at least two feet under water, whilst between Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's offices and the German Consulate the water has attained a height of quite four feet, the whole space being transformed into a very extensive lake in an astonishingly short space of time. Reference is made to the suddenness of the floods. Residents retired in the night with everything quite normal and were awakened in the early hours of the morning, and had hurriedly to rescue their office documents and papers. The water rose with such rapidity that, as the writer says, he could have taken a swim in his office. Soon even the wooden benches on the Bund disappeared under the rising waters. The roar of the rushing torrent was awesome, particularly in the night. As it is full moon it is expected that the floods will get even higher, in which event Shamen will be cut off from the city.

All sorts of wreckage was being carried along by the water, and the river craft were terrible knocked about. In one case a large junk crashed into the China Navigation Steamship Company's buoy in mid-stream, and was literally smashed. The occupants were, of course, thrown out, but a number were rescued in a plucky manner by one of the European officers of the *Kwang Lee*. The steamer was moored in midstream at the time, and the officer was let down from the ship by means of a rope, which he had tied round his body. Some were taken aboard, but others, who seemed in a stupefied condition, huddled to the wreck, and seemed to ignore his frantic efforts to throw them a line.

Matters are worse in the suburbs. Honam is fully eight feet under water, and many people have perished there. The Acting-Commissioner at Wuchow advised one of the Customs officials at Canton that Wuchow was completely isolated, and that they were without food. A steam launch was immediately despatched from Canton, laden with provisions, but as the current is so strong the vessel cannot very well get there under three days.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THAT COAT OF ARMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—Your correspondent "D.C." surely cannot be aware that his suggestion in regard to the removal of the "German" Coat of Arms must be distasteful to the "powers-that-be," or they would have been removed long ago—I mean the "Coat of Arms," not the "powers-that-be."

I wonder if it is a question of expense? Apparently there was no difficulty experienced in taking down the "German" flag from the former "German" club, and yet a far worse eyesore is permitted to flaunt itself in the faces of ourselves and our allies.

It is quite useless to expect to enlist sympathy from the public of this apathetic little Colony; we are far too genteel to do anything wrong, and one individual is afraid of offending another individual by openly and publicly expressing his opinion.

A letter to *Truth* might let the British public know how this British Colony still favours the "trade mark" of murderers.—Yours faithfully,

ALTER EGO.

#### THE FRENCH FETE DAY.

To-day is the French National Fête day which is being observed this year by the French citizens in the Far East as "The Day of the '75'" when a special collection will be made of gifts for the French soldiers at the front.

Badges of this world-famous 75 m.m. gun will be sold on the streets and in the various places in Hongkong and Kowloon by members of the Boy Scouts. The proceeds of the sale of these badges here and elsewhere will go to the French Soldiers at the Front Fund.

In Volunteer Corps notices, issued yesterday, it is notified that the G.O.C. has given permission for all ranks to wear the badge of the French "75" gun to-day.

#### SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

A draft for £300 9s. 10d. has been sent by Mr. C. Montagu Ede to Lady Lugard, representing \$4,054.44 shown in the account published yesterday, with \$17 received since.

Lady Lugard has been asked to divide the money equally between the Belgians in Belgium and the Belgians in England.







## MR. CHURCHILL ON HIS WORK.

## GROWTH OF THE FLEET.

## THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.

Mr. Churchill in a speech to his constituents at Dundee on the 11th ult. made his first public statement since he left the Admiralty. He told the audience that he had not come to Dundee with personal matters or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations, and as regards the period during which he was responsible for the administration of the Navy his declaration was:—"I have done my best. The archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place and it is to them I look for my defence."

Mr. Churchill, who was received with loud cheers, the audience rising and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," said:

I thought it right to take an opportunity of coming here to my constituency in view of all the events which have recently taken place, and also of the fact that considerably more than a year has passed since I have had the opportunity of speaking in Dundee. I have not come here to trouble you with personal matters, or to embark on explanations or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations. In war-time a man must do his duty as he sees it, and take his luck as it comes or goes. I will not say a word here or in Parliament which I cannot truly feel will have a useful bearing upon the only thing that matters—upon the only thing I care about, and the only thing I want you to think about—namely, the waging of victorious war upon the enemy. (Cheers.)

I was sent to the Admiralty in 1911, after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, and I was sent with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to see that the Fleet in case we were attacked by Germany. (Cheers.) Since then, for nearly four years, I have borne the heavy burden of being, according to the time-honoured language of my patent, "responsible to Crown and Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty," and when I say responsible, I have been responsible in this real sense, that I have had the blame for everything that has gone wrong. (Laughter and cheers.) Those years have comprised the most important period in our naval history—a period of preparation for war, a period of vigilance and mobilization, and a period of action under conditions of which no man had any experience. I have done my best (cheers) and the archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place. It is to them I look for my defence.

I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers of the beginning of the war are over. The seas have been cleared; the submarine menace has been fixed within definite limits; the personal ascendancy of our men, the superior quality of our ships on the high seas, have been established beyond doubt or question (cheers); our strength has greatly increased, actually and relatively, from what it was in the beginning of the war, and it grows continually every day by leaps and bounds in all the classes of vessels needed for the special purpose of the war. Between now and the end of the year, the British Navy will receive reinforcements which would be incredible if they were not actual facts. Everything has been foreseen, all our supplies, stores, ammunition, and appliances of every kind, our supplies and drafts of officers and men—all are there. Nowhere will you be hindered. You have taken the measure of your foe, you have only to go forward with confidence. (Cheers.) On the whole surface of the seas of the world no hostile flag is flown. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR AND HIS TASK. In that achievement I shall always be proud to have a share. My charge now passes to another hand, and it is my duty to do everything in my power to give to my successor loyal support in act, in word, and in thought. (Cheers.) I am very glad indeed that Mr. Balfour (cheers) has been able to undertake this great task. (Cheers.) The operations which are now proceeding at the Dardanelles will give him the opportunity of using that quality of cool, calm courage and inflexibility which is the mark of a great leader, and which is the mark of a great leader.

I have two things to say to you about the Dardanelles. First, you must expect losses both by land and sea; and the Fleet you are employing there is your surplus Fleet, after all other needs have been provided for. Had it not been used in this great enterprise, it would have been lying idle in our southern ports. A large number of the old vessels of which it is composed have to be laid up, in any case, before the end of the year, because their crews are wanted for the enormous reinforcements of new ships which the industry of your workshops is hurrying into the water. Losses of ships, therefore, as long as the precious lives of the officers and men are saved, as in nearly every case they have been—losses of that kind, I say, may easily be exaggerated in the minds both of friend and foe.

And military operations will also be costly, but those who suppose that Lord Kitchener (loud cheers) has embarked upon them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements in relation to all other needs and in relation to the paramount need of our Army in France and Flanders—such people are mistaken and, not only mistaken, they are presumptuous.

THE FLEET IS IN—looking at your losses aghast and soberly, you must not forget, at the same time, the prize for which you are contending. The Army of Sir Ian Hamilton, the Fleet of Admiral de Robeck, are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen. When I speak of victory, I am not referring to those victories which crowd daily placards of any newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of a brilliant and formidable fact, shaping the destinies of nations and shortening the duration of the war. Beyond those few miles of ridge and scrub on which our soldiers, our French comrades, gallant Australians, and our New Zealand fellows are now battling, lie the downfall of a hostile empire, the destruction of an enemy's fleet and army, the fall of a world-famous capital, and probably the accession of powerful Allies. The struggle will be heavy, the risks numerous, the losses cruel; but victory when it comes, great subsidiary operation of war in which a more complete harmony of strategic, political, and economic advantages has combined, or which stood in truer relation to the main decision which is in the central theatre. Through the narrowness of

Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli Peninsula lie some of the shortest paths to a triumphant peace. That is all I say upon that subject this afternoon; but later on, perhaps, when the concluding chapters in this famous story have been written, I may be allowed to return again to the subject.

## GROUND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

I am not with the croakers. (Cheers.) I see some of our newspaper friends are reproaching themselves, and reproaching others, for having been too optimistic. Let them lay their consciences to rest. It is the general duty of the Press, for the most part faithfully discharged, to sustain the public confidence and spirit in time of war. All the great commanders of the past, the rulers of States in times of crisis, have always laboured to discourage pessimism by every means in their power. (Cheers.) Our Allies the French have a recent saying that pessimism in the civilian is the counterpart of cowardice in the soldier. That does not mean you must not face facts. You should face facts, but surely from the facts of our situation you will find the means of deriving much encouragement. Why, when we look back and remember that we entered this conflict of military nations, of great States, prepared mainly for war, that we entered this conflict ten months ago a peaceful civilian nation, that no part of our national life, excepting always the Navy (cheers)—the British Navy was as ready as the German Army (loud cheers) and has proved itself more equal to its task (cheers)—but when we remember that no part of our national life, except the Navy, was adapted to war on a great scale, have we not in all that has happened since must be proud of and much to be thankful for? (Cheers.) It is not wonderful, for instance, that after so many years of peace we should have found ready to hand a Kitchener to recruit and organize our armies (cheers), a dauntless leader like Sir John French to command them (cheers), skilful generals like Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Ian Hamilton, a naval Commander-in-Chief like Sir John Jellicoe, Admirals like Benty and Sturdee and De Robeck, and the gallant commodore who flies his broad pennant in the saucy *Arcturion*. And depend upon it behind the golden gleam of opportunity to perform surpassing deeds of merit in our cause. It is the duty of all in times like these to give loyalty and confidence to their leaders, be they the soldiers in the active sphere or the statesmen who sit in anxious council here at home, to give them loyalty and confidence, not only when all goes smoothly, for that is easy, but to make them feel that they will not be blamed for necessary losses incurred in valiant enterprise rounded on in the growth at the first check or twist of fortune. Then you will get from your leaders, be they military or civilian, you will get from them the courage, the energy, the audacity, and readiness to run all risks and shoulder the responsibilities without which no great result in war can ever be achieved. (Cheers.)

## A TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE.

Mr. Churchill at a later stage of his speech asked leave to say a word about a great friend of his, well-known to you in Scotland and passed now out of public life—Lord Haldane. (Cheers.) I deeply regret, he said, that he has ceased to fill the great office which he adorned. No more sincere patriot has served the Crown. There never has been an occasion in the Cabinets of the last seven years in which I have sat, that as the need arose, Lord Haldane has not from his great knowledge of the German governmental system, warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of their nature. (Cheers.) There never has been a time when he has not supported every provision for the defence of the country, military or naval. He it was who entered into those intricate arrangements with France which enabled our Army to be so swiftly brought to the scene of action, just in the nick of time. He it was who prepared that Expeditionary Army in the face of much opposition and in days when every penny was hard to get. He it was who organized that Territorial Force (cheers), which has so splendidly vindicated itself and its founder, and upon whose gallantry, discipline, and numbers the weight and even the success of our military operations hitherto have notably if not mainly depended. (Cheers.) Till a few months ago all the land forces which we employed in this war, which we put in the field, were the products of Lord Haldane's organization, and in the fatal and conclusive days before Great Britain drew the sword of honour, when the chill of doubt struck into many hearts, whether we should not as we were bound—in those days no man stood closer to Sir Edward Grey and no man saw more clearly where our duty led us. (Cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Churchill said: Above all, let us be of good cheer. I have told you how the Navy's business has been discharged. You see for yourself how our economic life and energy have been maintained without the slightest check, so that it is certain you can realize the full strength of this vast community. The valour of our soldiers has won general respect in all the Armies of Europe. (Cheers.) The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith. The loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilization, and the fate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. (Cheers.) Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a moment on the colour and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarism of Prussia and of Turkey. (Cheers.) General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King. (Cheers.) See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium. Look further, and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British Empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe.

Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite, but the night of Britain hurried upon into the conflict will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 20th July.—Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Thursday, 24th July.—4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building.  
4.30 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Extraordinary General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

## GERMAN HATRED OF AMERICA.

## "IN THE PAY OF THE ALLIES."

## SEEKING A NEW ENEMY.

## [BY AN AMERICAN IN "THE TIMES," GERMANY, JUNE.]

"Viol' Feind' viel' Ehr'" ("Many enemies, much honour") is the new watchword of the German people. It has taken the place of "Gott mit uns" ("God with us") or "Gott strafe England" ("God punish England"), and the one concerned would appear to be sedulously endeavouring to include in the ranks of the enemy is the United States.

For the past four months the belief has been current in Germany that the United States is in the "pay" of the Allies. Many assert that a secret defensive treaty exists between the United States and Great Britain, and this "treaty" has been widely discussed in the German Press. The sale of munitions to the Allies, the furnishing of all manner of arms and supplies, the alleged working of the American Government in dealing with questions of neutrality are arguments brought to the fore time and again by responsible Germans, who proclaim, not merely their hostility towards the United States, but intimate that it would be very much more desirable to have America come out openly on the side of the Allies—a step which, in the opinion of the majority, has not up to the present been seriously considered in view of the marked "pacifism" of the present United States Government.

The average German to-day holds the American to be a money-grubbing coward. No pretences are even made of hiding the feeling of contempt for the American people, who, they allege, under the cloak of neutrality, supply the one belligerent with the sinews of war and acquiesce in the "starving" of the other.

## SIGN OF ANIMOSITY.

I travelled recently widely throughout the German Empire, and in every part of the country I met with signs of the growing intense hostility towards the United States. Americans are already treated almost like "the enemy." In one city I noticed that the word "American" on a signboard had been covered over with white paper. At a variety theatre in another city an American juggler was featured as a "Deutsch-amerikaner," etc., with a capital "D" and a small "a." And other similar outbreaks of animosity clearly indicate the trend of events.

With singular bitterness the Press campaign has been directed against America. Not a day passes that American affairs are not treated in an insulting manner. One of the most influential newspapers in Germany published a lengthy article accusing America of "unbecomingly" being industrial spies, and urging manufacturers and others not to furnish any information whatever to Americans, official or otherwise.

It must be acknowledged that the situation of Americans in Germany is becoming untenable. There is a small coterie of "German-Americans" who loudly protest that friendly relations exist between the two countries—when these persons are not engaged in vilifying the responsible authorities of the country to which they owe allegiance, and which affords them immunity and protection. It would not be exaggeration to say that the great majority of Americans now in Germany are sitting on their packed boxes, ready to leave at a moment's notice, which, in the opinion of many, will not be long delayed.

## AMERICAN "BLUFF."

The relations between the United States and Germany are strained to the breaking point, yet this does not seem to be understood by the Germans. American Notes, American protests against the violations of the laws of war, and American opinions are all dismissed with a sneer. "Bluff" is the inclusive term used in referring to even the most recent serious and firm demands of the American people as admirably expressed in President Wilson's first *Lusitania* Note. The idea that Germany should be brought to account by the United States and compelled to make war more humanely seems, to the average German, preposterous presumption. That America, the one country whose military strength is negligible, and whose professed humanity is a sentimental sham, should dare to dictate terms is a subject of mirth. But the laugh rings hollow when a great city like Hamburg flies flags of rejoicing to celebrate the sinking of the *Lusitania* and its American passengers.

It must be admitted that many Germans deplore the methods of German submarine warfare, yet I seemed to discover traces of distinct satisfaction that, if neutral lives had to be sacrificed, America should pay the heaviest toll. "Americans will not trust the English any longer," was a succinct comment reflecting the general opinion. I found nowhere in Germany any sincere regret for or any condemnation of the particular method used in the sinking of the *Lusitania*. Many Germans took special delight in assuring me that, given a taste of war, they would be more cautious in future about dealing with the enemies of Germany. As far as I could ascertain, no one assumed in the slightest degree any responsibility for the outrage, the idea being that a German soldier's life is worth more than half-a-dozen "neutral" civilian lives or a dozen American women and children.

## REASONS FOR HATE.

In endeavouring to set forth clearly the present relations between the United States and Germany as manifested in Germany to-day, the striking fact is revealed that there exists a strong current of hatred of America and all things American, stronger than for any belligerent enemy, except, perhaps, England. An important German official in discussing this new "hatred," said to me: "It is only natural that Americans should be hated when you survive the enemies of Germany with munitions to carry on the war. You cannot get the masses to understand that Article 1 of the Hague Convention sanctions such transactions."

"Is anyone here attempting to do so?" was my inquiry.

"Of course not," came the hasty and incautious reply.

It is this telling of half truths, the warring of the somewhat obtuse political sense of even the more intelligent Ger-

mans, that is rapidly making of Germany an outcast of the civilized world. The admirable organization, the spirit of self-sacrifice of the German people, the subordination to higher control and love of law and order have hitherto made success possible. That the fruits of this gigantic and almost superhuman efforts should be wasted and lost because of the blatant stupidity of a few men now in control of German affairs seems to me one of the most pathetic events in the history of mankind. It was suggested to me by a well-informed person that, to the military authorities, the supervision of belligerent interests by American representatives has become irksome and in a great measure accounts for the efforts that are being put forth to compel the United States to break off diplomatic relations. Though the good offices of the United States are exercised with the greatest moderation, tact, and forbearance, the Americans would appear to stand in the way of the Great General Staff and the Admiralty and to hamper the prosecution of the war with all the terrorizing ruthlessness which is part of the German programme. On the other hand, the German Foreign Office, which is utterly discredited in the eyes of all Germans, and treated *de haut en bas* by the military authorities, appears to hope that it may be able to retrieve, in part, its lost prestige by compelling the United States to recede from the position taken up.

## A POLICY OF ANTAGONISM.

But the most serious factor in the present crisis is that no effort whatever appears to have been made to ascertain, or understand, the American point of view. No German seems to realize that such a point of view exists. In fact, the complete indifference of Germany to the judgment of the outside world serves to emphasize the isolation of the empire.

A dumb, inarticulate, political life, stifled under the weight of its mighty armour, is the spectacle that Germany presents to-day. Hatred and futile rage, contempt and malice towards her countless enemies, "neutral" or belligerent, have distorted the outlook of the German people, and alone find a channel for expression.

Whatever the outcome may be, the Americans who know Germany and admire many of her splendid institutions view with regret the unbridled policy of antagonism towards America which is everywhere apparent in Germany.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

CASSIA, British str., 3,006, P. A. Robinson, 9th July—Singapore 2nd July, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CHINNUA, British str., 1,338, Sidford, 9th July—Manila 6th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DALIN MARU, Japanese str., 740, K. Murakami, 8th July—Swatow 7th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAINICEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,139, Tanaka, 7th July—Singapore 2nd July, General—Order.

DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 599, J. Konishi, 12th July—Haiphong 10th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DOERMONT CASTLE, British str., 3,243, J. N. Craven, 12th July—Shanghai 8th July, General—Dodwell & Co.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,059, H. Chosaki, 12th July—Moji 6th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,350, S. Wilde, 12th July—Saigon 7th July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAITO MARU, Japanese str., 2,297, Nakamura, 7th July—Moji 1st July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Marquerite, 3rd July—Hoïhoh 2nd July, General—A. R. Marry.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., 1,111, Monro, 12th July—Tientsin 7th July, General—Chinese.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,091, K. Okamoto, 5th July—Moji 27th June, General—Order.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, McArthur, 7th July—Shanghai 4th July, General—Chinese.

MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,630, S. Suzuki, 12th July—Moji 7th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MEXICO STAR, British str., 3,170, N. A. Clarke, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice—Chinese.

PHIA NANG, British str., 1,102, Flashman, 10th July—Saigon 9th July, Rice—Order.

QUANTA, British str., 2,400, G. Hooker, 7th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SAINI MARU, Japanese str., 3,308, A. Ayabe, 7th July—Sydney, Coal—Order.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,330, J. Hamada, 10th July—Manila 8th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAIYAN, British str., 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 10th July—Melbourne 5th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIYUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 12th July—Shanghai 7th July, General—Chinese.

TAIZAN MARU, Japanese str., 9,919, N. Godo, 12th July—Dairen 4th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAIYUONG, Dutch str., 3,061, A. Oldenburger, 5th July—Manila 2nd July, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOKYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,294, J. Nakamura, 3rd July—Moji 25th June, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

TYDEYS, British str., 4,800, W. K. Wallace, 12th July—Singapore 7th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,723, Yamakawa, 6th July—Wakamatsu 20th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WILSONIA, British str., 1,267, Lishman, 5th July—Hongkong 3rd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,216, Jones, 12th July—Shanghai 9th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

YOMOH, British str., 1,308, H. Sommer, 10th July—Swatow 8th July—Butterfield & Swire.

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Hongkong, 9th July, 1915. [363]

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| TJIMANOEK  | JAVA  | 18th July.           | —              | —           |
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|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| KASHGAR ..... | about<br>July 19 | about<br>July 26 | about<br>July 30 | about<br>Aug. 4 | about<br>Sept. 6 |

|                |          |          |          |         |         |              |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| NORE ... ..    | Sept. 13 | Sept. 23 | Sept. 29 | Oct. 5  | Nov. 5  | Nov. 1       |
| NELLORE ... .. | Oct. 25  | Nov. 4   | Nov. 10  | Nov. 16 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 21 1916 |

|               |        |         |         |         |         |      |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
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|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES and<br>LONDON | KAMO MARU<br>Capt. Shimizu, | 16,000                   | THURSDAY, 15<br>July, at Noon |

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, SUEZ and  
PORT SAID ... ..

\$ KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 28)  
Capt. M. Yagi, 20,000 } July, at Noon.

\$ SADO MARU (TUESDAY, 27)

|                                                                                              |                           |        |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C., and<br>SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG<br>SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE<br>YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Asakawa             | 12,500 | July, at 4 P.M.               |
|                                                                                              | AWA MARU<br>Capt. T. Hori | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 10<br>Aug. at 4 P.M. |

|                                                                                           |                                      |                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.<br>VIA MANILA, THURSDAY<br>ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE<br>and BRISBANE. .... | \$ NIKKO MARU<br>Capt. Takeda, 9,000 | FRIDAY 16<br>July, at 4 p.m. |
|                                                                                           | \$ HITACHI MARU<br>Capt. ...         | TUESDAY, 17                  |

LE  
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE  
PENANG and RANGOON ...

|                                                  |                                       |                       |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Co. BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO... | JINSEN MARU<br>Capt. Terada, 8,000    | THURSDAY, 22<br>July. |
| Kobe and YOKOHAMA ...                            | KAWACHI MARU<br>Capt. Kurozumi 12,500 | MONDAY, 1<br>July.    |

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE { KAMAKURA MARU (THURSDAY, 22  
Capt. ——— 120,000 { July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and (\$ HITACHI MARU (FRIDAY, 16

|                                      |                        |               |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| YOKOHAMA ... ..                      | Capt. Tomisaga, 13,500 | July, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI KOBE and<br>YOKOHAMA ... .. |                        |               |

5 Wireless Telegraphy.

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**PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915**

| Steamer. | Dispatchment. | Leave Hongkong. |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| ...      | ...           | ...             |

|  | KAMO MARU | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 Tons | ... | ... | ... | Thurs., 16th J |
|--|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
|  | KASHIMA   | "   | ... | ... | 20,000     | "   | ... | ... | 29th J         |
|  | MISHIMA   | "   | ... | ... | 16,000     | "   | ... | ... | 12th A         |
|  | SUWA      | "   | ... | ... | 21,000     | "   | ... | ... | 26th A         |

| A.M.            |  | FOR AMERICA. |  |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|
| First           |  |              |  |
| Second          |  |              |  |
| Third           |  |              |  |
| Fourth          |  |              |  |
| Fifth           |  |              |  |
| Sixth           |  |              |  |
| Seventh         |  |              |  |
| Eighth          |  |              |  |
| Ninth           |  |              |  |
| Tenth           |  |              |  |
| Eleventh        |  |              |  |
| Twelfth         |  |              |  |
| Thirteenth      |  |              |  |
| Fourteenth      |  |              |  |
| Fifteenth       |  |              |  |
| Sixteenth       |  |              |  |
| Seventeenth     |  |              |  |
| Eighteenth      |  |              |  |
| Nineteenth      |  |              |  |
| Twentieth       |  |              |  |
| Twenty-first    |  |              |  |
| Twenty-second   |  |              |  |
| Twenty-third    |  |              |  |
| Twenty-fourth   |  |              |  |
| Twenty-fifth    |  |              |  |
| Twenty-sixth    |  |              |  |
| Twenty-seventh  |  |              |  |
| Twenty-eighth   |  |              |  |
| Twenty-ninth    |  |              |  |
| Thirtieth       |  |              |  |
| Thirty-first    |  |              |  |
| Thirty-second   |  |              |  |
| Thirty-third    |  |              |  |
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| Thirty-fifth    |  |              |  |
| Thirty-sixth    |  |              |  |
| Thirty-seventh  |  |              |  |
| Thirty-eighth   |  |              |  |
| Thirty-ninth    |  |              |  |
| Fortieth        |  |              |  |
| Forty-first     |  |              |  |
| Forty-second    |  |              |  |
| Forty-third     |  |              |  |
| Forty-fourth    |  |              |  |
| Forty-fifth     |  |              |  |
| Forty-sixth     |  |              |  |
| Forty-seventh   |  |              |  |
| Forty-eighth    |  |              |  |
| Forty-ninth     |  |              |  |
| Fiftieth        |  |              |  |
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| Fifty-ninth     |  |              |  |
| Sixtieth        |  |              |  |
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| Eighty-eighth   |  |              |  |
| Eighty-ninth    |  |              |  |
| Ninetieth       |  |              |  |
| Ninety-first    |  |              |  |
| Ninety-second   |  |              |  |
| Ninety-third    |  |              |  |
| Ninety-fourth   |  |              |  |
| Ninety-fifth    |  |              |  |
| Ninety-sixth    |  |              |  |
| Ninety-seventh  |  |              |  |
| Ninety-eighth   |  |              |  |
| Ninety-ninth    |  |              |  |
| Hundredth       |  |              |  |

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